

Research centre for women

by Stephanie Lachowicz

The lack of co-ordination among research and study done by women at McGill may be coming to an end. A Centre for Research and Teaching on Women is being established to provide an identifiable presence for women's research within the university.

"The centre will fulfill a special role at McGill. It will say that there is recognition and equality for women at McGill," said Vivien Liveck, Chair of the University Senate Committee on Women (SCOW).

"It is to cut across faculties. It will be interdisciplinary and inter-faculty," said Laurel Bossen, Centre originator and organizer.

The proposal for the Centre pointed out that McGill risks falling behind in meeting the need for scholarship on women. The centre will also lend support and co-ordination to the women's studies minor at McGill.

"There is so much research on women and feminist studies going on right now. McGill is totally lacking in that area," said Laura Bush, McGill Women's Union member.

"As it stands right now the women's studies minor is useless. It doesn't have any cohesiveness.

The only place it comes together is in the final year seminar and that's extremely wish-washy. The Centre will make (women's studies) a little bit more concrete," said Monique Deveau, a women's studies minor.

The centre has received the approval of the Senate Committee on Women. It must now be approved by VP Academic Samuel Freedman, McGill Student's Society, and the Faculty of Graduate Studies.

Funding for the Centre is expected to come from McGill and outside sources, most notably from research grants and the Québec government.

"(The Centre) needs to be hard-edged on funding. You need a funding commitment for at least five years for a certain level of money. Otherwise you'll be left with an empty bowl and will have to go begging," said Professor Alan Fenichel, a SCOW member.

"You can establish a market value for this centre by establishing what kind of research the centre will bring in," said Professor Gar Lim Yip, from the faculty of Electrical Engineering.

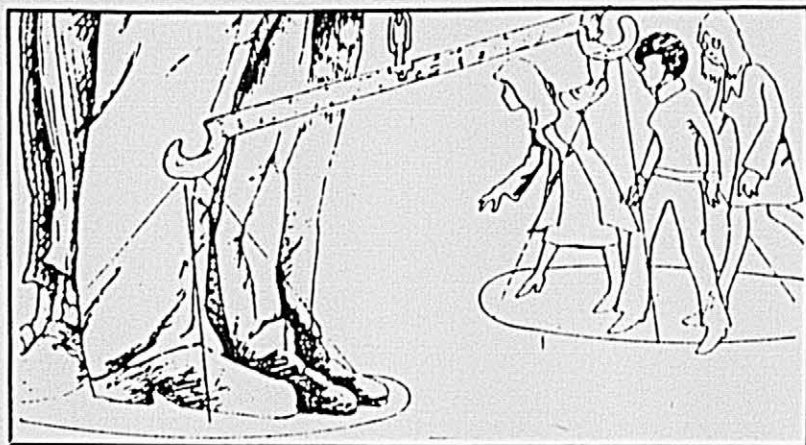
The Centre hopes to establish links with other University Women's Research Centers in Quebec in order to obtain addi-

tional funds from the provincial government.

"The government will be much more likely to fund joint centers at this time," said SCOW member Arlene Sprouler.

"The government is passing McGill by. Their money is going to women's centers at Laval, UQAM, Concordia," said Liveck. These Universities all have organized women's research centres.

The Centre is tentatively slated to be housed in the Faculty of Arts. However, finding space for the



Centre is not expected to propose a major problem. "Space can be found for it," said Fenichel. Referring to the budget cut-backs made

to the Centre for Developing Area Studies, Fenichel added, "(The Administration) closes down one centre to make room for another."

Neutralizing the classroom experience

by Shelley Fishbach

McGill professors have been encouraged to stop using sexist language in the classroom.

The McGill's Women's Union sent a letter on Monday to professors stating that gender-specific terms like 'man' and 'mankind' are alienating to women and that they reflect and reinforce inequalities in society.

Included in the letter is a page of guidelines in which professors can find alternative gender-neutral word constructions. Examples of

suggested substitutes are 'humanity' for 'man', 'workforce' for 'manpower', and 'synthetic' for 'manmade'.

"People constantly belittle this issue. But language is very powerful. It affects the way we think about the roles of men and women," said Women's Union member, Laura Bush.

Bush said the idea for the letter started last year. Members of the Women's Union noticed some of their professors using gender-biased language and spoke to them about it. But according to Bush,

they received little response.

"We sent a letter so that professors could no longer ignore the issue or pretend to be unaware of it," she said.

Bush anticipates some professors will react with "hostility" to the letter and will use the argument that masculine singular terms are generic and understood to include women.

"This is a weak argument," she said. "Women know they aren't included in these terms."

Bush hopes professors who had continued on page 8

**"When you invest in the stock market
there are no guarantees."**



☒ true ☐ false

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Free trade horror: the Persian Gulf connection lecture featuring Steven Wohl, Mechanical Engineer, former lecturer at McGill, Presidento the Wohl Engine Company Ltd. Bronfman 551, 16h30.

McGill Outing Club, general meeting, Lea 132, 19h30.

Southern Africa Committee meeting, Union 310, 18h30.

McGill Film Society presents *La Grande Illusion* in the Union Ballroom at 19h30, free.

Amnesty International presents *The Official Story*, in the FDA auditorium, at 19h30, admission \$2.

Undergraduate Library term paper research workshops, from 13-14h00 and 15-16h00, undergraduate library reference desk, Repath Building.

The McGill Squash Club nite at 19h00 in the Currie Gym Squash Courts, more info. 256-6654.

McGill Industrial Relations Association presents James Whitelaw, vice-president of human relations at Air Canada. Arts Council Room, 13h30.

Armenian Students' Association is showing slide on Esatern Turkey, in Union 401, at 16h30.

At work in the fields of the bomb, a slide presentation by photographer Robert Del Tredici. An exploration into the world of nuclear weapons production, Lea 26, 19h00, \$1 admission.

Amnesty International awareness week, last day. Come to Union 106/107 for petitions, information, videos and music. 9h00-16h00.

Special International Native Issue! Organizational meeting Wednesday at 12h00 in Union B-03. Be there or don't.

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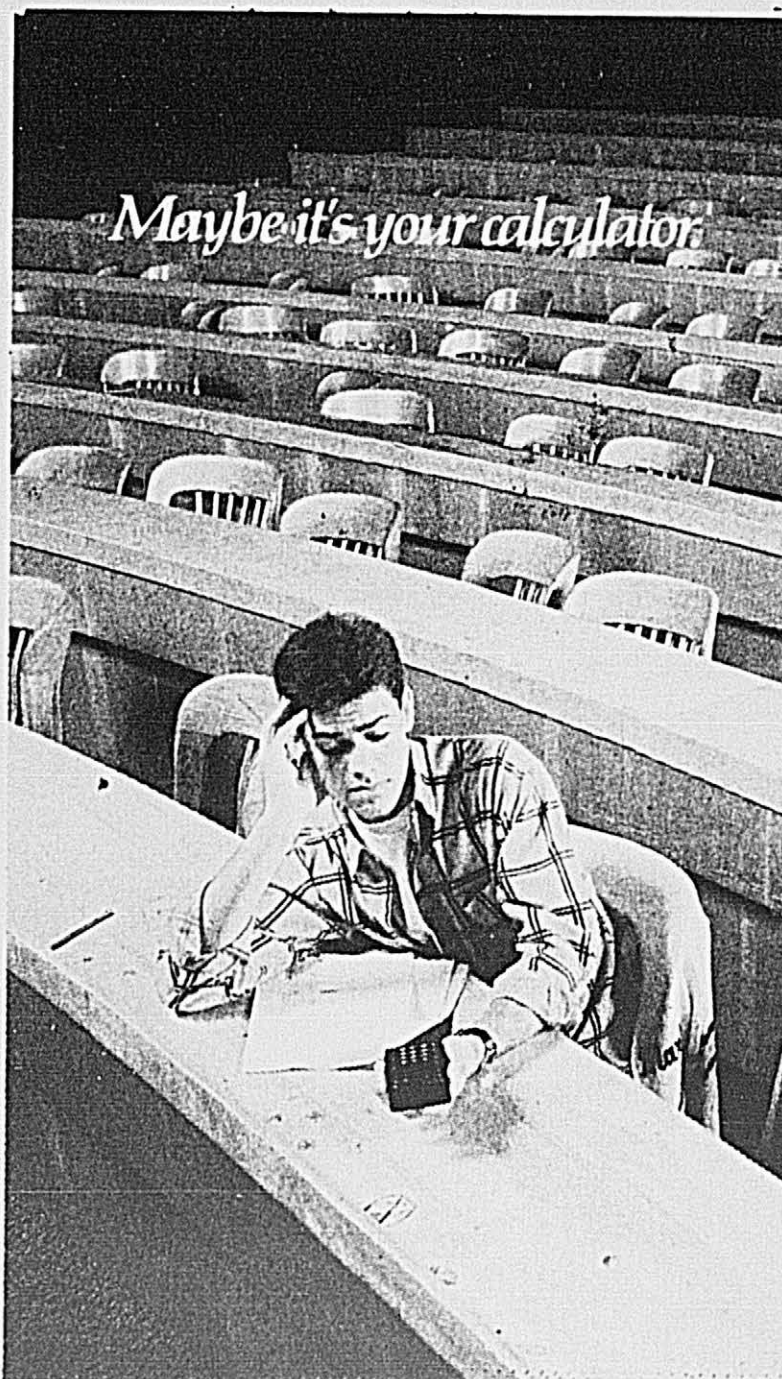
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Stronger SA policy

by Mitu Sengupta

Students' Council voted to amend their South Africa Policy to extend SSMU's support for anti-apartheid movements to include other Southern African countries such as Angola, Mozambique and South African occupied Namibia last week.

The amendment changes the two-year old policy's name to "The Southern Africa Policy."

"It is widely known that South African funds rebel movements to destabilize economies of front-line states through open aggression and various forms of political and economic coercion," said Lisa Hardin, a member of the McGill Southern Africa Committee (SAC).

In the Southern Africa Policy, SSMU declares its political and moral support for the legitimate governments of frontline states. It also upholds these governments' rights to defend themselves against external aggression.

"Without these changes, we would be left with a faulty and obsolete policy," Chris Alexander, SSMU VP External Affairs, told council last Tuesday.

Under the new policy, SSMU

recognizes SWAPO (the South Western African People's Organization) as the leading representative of the Namibian people. It also recognizes the ANC (African National Congress) as the leading liberation movement in South Africa.

According to SAC co-ordinator, May Chiu, "The Southern Africa

policy will bring SSMU at par with other anti-apartheid movements at the national level."

Chiu said SSMU sent a telegram to Prime Minister Brian Mulroney at the Commonwealth Conference in Vancouver, stating its demands as outlined by the new policy. The revised document urges the Cana-

dian government to enact mandatory comprehensive sanctions against South Africa and occupied Namibia, and to end all diplomatic relations with the apartheid regime.

The policy also demands the recognition of SWAPO and the ANC by the Canadian government.

"With the exception of the U.K.,

the entire commonwealth agreed on stronger sanctions against South Africa," said Chiu. "However, no one agreed to break diplomatic ties with the country," she said.

According to Hardin, SSMU's Southern Africa Policy is one of the most progressive anti-apartheid policies in Canada.



American engineer first Contra casualty

by Chris Lawson

On April 28th, 1987, a group of between ten and twenty contras ambushed a group of Nicaraguan civilian workers, killing three of them. The civilians, though armed, did not return fire.

The attack was a *de rigueur* effort for the contras — civilian construction project to build a hydro-electric development project in a region which had no electricity — and would have attracted no attention north of the Salvadoran border, except that one of the victims was American.

Benjamin Linder had been working in Nicaragua since 1983. An engineering graduate, he had pioneered a project for a small, 100 kilowatt hydro-electric plant in El Cué, in the North of Nicaragua.

Before the plant went on line in 1984, the village's only electricity came from two diesel-powered generators. The electricity was essential for the regions' health care facilities.

On the day he and co-workers Pablo Rosales and Sergio Fernandes were killed, Linder was measuring the hydro-electric potential of a stream near San José de Bosca,

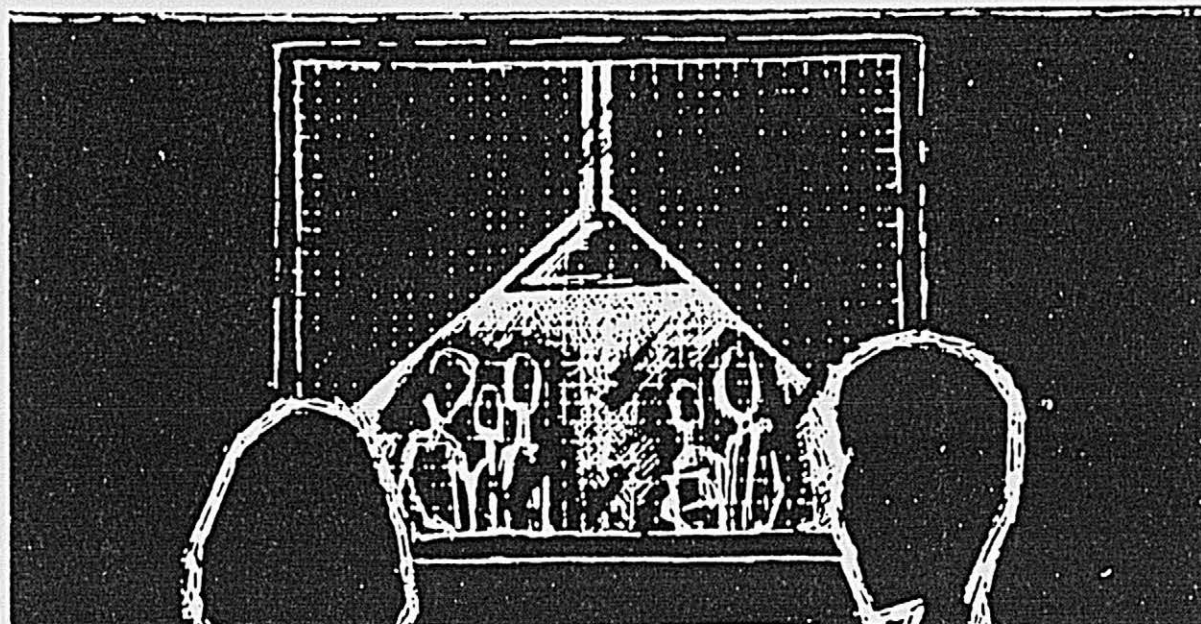
when the contras attacked. Eyewitnesses reported that they had been waiting for the crew to arrive. The attack was brief.

According to an autopsy, Linder was wounded in the legs and one arm, and killed by a bullet in the head, fired at very close range. Linder's father told a U.S. Congress sub-committee, "They blew his brains out at point blank range as he lay wounded."

Linder was the first American citizen to be killed by the contras since they first started operating in 1980. American public reaction to his death has been low-key, in light of the high profile of Nicaragua and the contras in the news.

Since Linder's death, his immediate family have taken up his cause. They have organized a speaking tour to publicize his murder, by the U.S.-backed mercenaries and to raise money to complete the hydro-electric project that Benjamin was working on when he was killed.

Linder's older brother John will be speaking in Montréal this week, at Dawson College, at Salle Belarmin and at Concordia's Hall building, room 820 on Friday at 16h00.



Not the Hotel Bonsecours

by Elizabeth Forbath

Prisoners' rights activists, and some residents of Montréal are concerned about the living conditions of detainees at the Bonsecours detention centre in Old Montréal.

"The majority of detainees are only here for one day. They do not have access to personal hygiene facilities for security reasons and taking into account the length of their stay," said Bonsecours Director Michael Spears.

The detention centre is used to hold suspects before their arraignment in court which means that suspects arrested before a holiday weekend can be detained for as long as four days. The detainees are not allowed access to combs, toothbrushes, washbasins or

showers. As well, male detainees sleep on metal benches without blankets.

Spears says the measures are necessary. "Things happen in a detention centre that don't normally happen outside." This includes sharpening toothbrushes on the cement floor into weapons and ripping up or setting fire to blankets.

"We detain people who have committed more serious offenses, or if we have reason to believe they will continue to make the infraction, and those who have pending cases against them," said Spears. The number of detainees usually varies from 50 to 100 people, although occasional overcrowding has forced some detainees to sleep on the floor.

"These conditions are

absolutely unacceptable. In Canada you are presumed innocent until you are proven guilty. The authorities refuse to respect the law and the constitution," said Jean-Claude Bernheim, the Co-ordinator of the Prisoners' Rights Committee. According to the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms, "every person arrested or detained must be treated with humanity and with the respect due to the human person."

"The authorities must give the person a right to present her/himself properly to the court. Instead, the authorities have a prejudice against people under arrest," said Bernheim. The Prisoners' Rights Committee has been receiving complaints about the unsanitary conditions at the Bonsecours detention centre for months.

*They stood before the altar and
supplied,
The fire themselves in which their
fat was fried.
--Ambrose Bierce*

the mcgill Daily

77th year of publication

hyde park

Gender-neutral language

Question: Why do spinster and bachelor have totally different connotations?
Answer: Because our language, like our society, is sexist.

On Monday the Women's Union mailed the following letter to all professors, outlining some of the basic reasons why they should adopt non-sexist language.

Dear Professor:

Language is powerful. We at the McGill Women's Union are writing to stress the importance of the use of non-sexist language by professors.

Some of those who resist the move towards non-sexist language continue to insist that "man", other masculine terms and the masculine singular are understood in the generic sense, to include both women and men. Most of us find the following sentences humorous, if not absurd: "Man, being a mammal, breastfeeds his young;" and "Man ovulates once a month." If the word "man" were truly generic, these sentences would work. They do not because when we hear the word "man" we visualize an adult male.

Sexist language not only affects thought but has concrete effects on behaviour as well. For example, a study was done to assess the impact of gender-biased language in job advertisement. The study found that non-sexist ads encouraged more female high school students to apply for traditionally male occupations.

For university women one of the most serious effects is alienation from the subject matter, as many women recognise they are not included in the terms "man" and "mankind."

Both the Canadian and Quebec governments have adopted a policy of using non-sexist language in all documents, despite the fact that in french this requires the added effort of repeating many nouns and adjectives (for example, "travailleurs et travailleuses"). Adopting non-sexist language is a matter of expanding one's vocabulary and finding alternatives to masculine singular pronouns and gender-biased expressions.

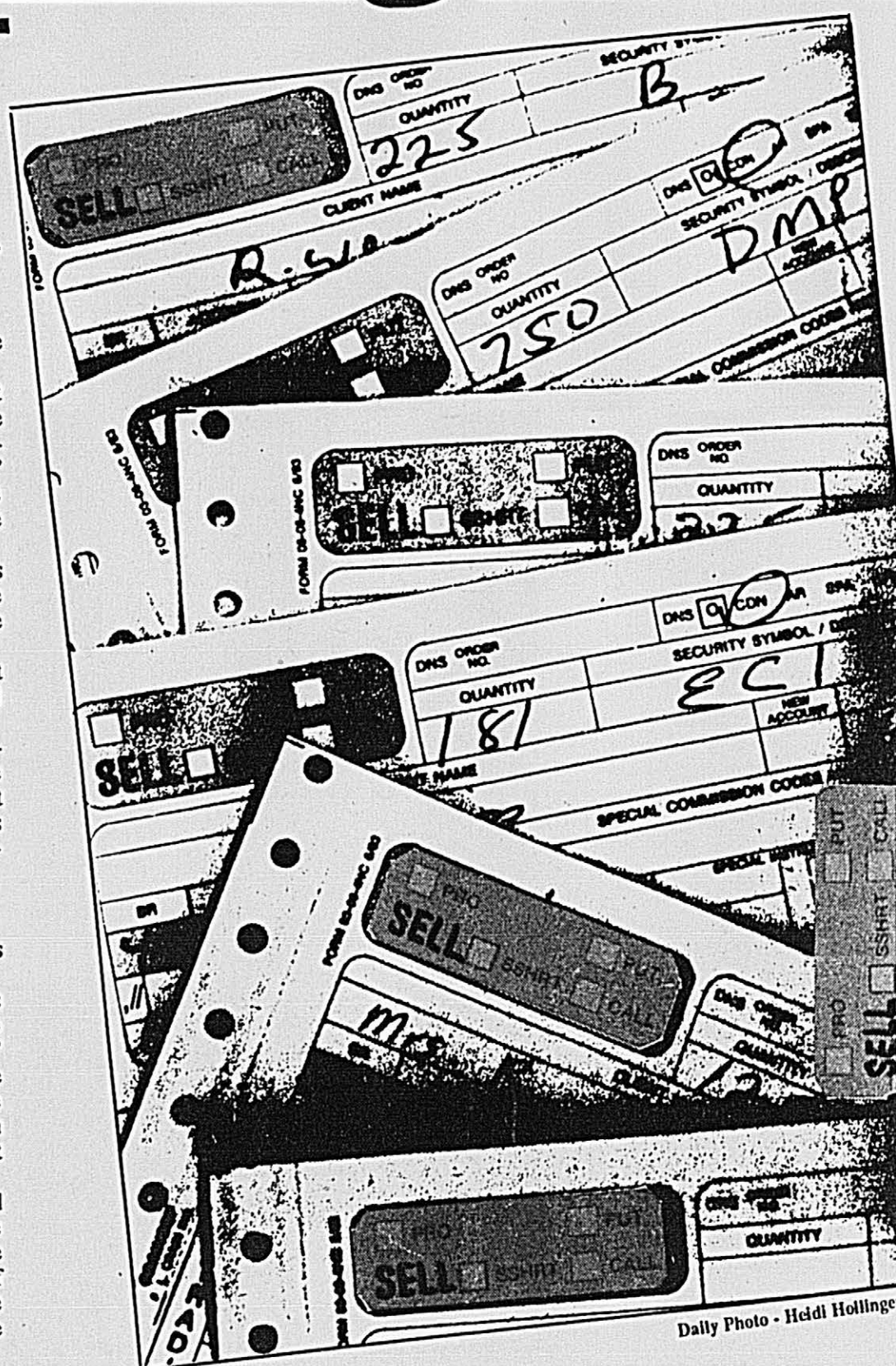
The McGill Women's Union

Ultimately, the essence of this issue is that the adoption of non-sexist language is a move towards an egalitarian society.

We included a pamphlet suggesting alternatives to many gender-specific terms and constructions. As the letter and guidelines had to be brief, they only begin to illuminate the sexism in our language, primarily addressing the "male-as-norm" idea perpetuated by terms and constructions that exclude women or that assume the male experience to be universal. Additional aspects of linguistic sexism become evident when we look at such things as the contrasting connotations of terms such as master and mistress, and the use of diminutive suffixes (sculptress, poetess) that indicate that women in certain positions are deviations from the norm.

If your professors have not yet adopted non-sexist language, don't sit in class and quietly get angry. Call their attention to it! Tell them that you know they have received the letter and pamphlet and therefore cannot pretend to be unaware of the issue. If you do speak up about it, or if you want some helpful hints first, or even if you notice a change in any of your professors' language, please let us know. We're in Room 423 in the Union building (phone 398-6823). You can also leave a note in our mailbox at the Students' Society desk.

We are also holding a women's wine and cheese on Wednesday, October 28, at 18h00 in Union 302. Come socialize and help us plan an open forum on the issue! McGill Women's Union



Daily Photo - Heidi Hollinger

Don't worry, your shares in the Daily Publications Society are safe with us

letters

To the Daily:

I wrote my first two letters stating my opposition to the Battaglia candidacy in such a fashion that I inadvertently made Ms. Battaglia appear to be unqualified to occupy her numerous position. That was never my intention. The Vice President University Affairs is excellently qualified to represent students here at McGill.

I stand by what I wrote about regarding the Board of Governors. There should be greater student representation

than we have now. What we do have is not adequate.

Richard Proulx
Arts U1

To the Daily:

I attended the open forum with John Turner at McGill last Thursday, and I found it both informative and interesting. The only disappointing thing was that not everyone who wanted to hear him speak could get in. This was unfortunate; but I assured anyone I knew who

didn't get in that they could read about what he had said in the *Daily*.

To my dismay, the article written about his visit was poorly edited; therefore, practically unreadable. I can't see how anybody who was not there could understand what was printed. The columns were not in the correct order and the middle column had no rational beginning or end.

The point of this letter is not to criticize heavily; rather, it is to ask the edi-

tors and staff to check all articles before they go to print. I understand that this may take a little longer, but it would be gratefully appreciated by all those who read the *Daily*.

Glen Watson
U2 English Literature
Ned Seigal
U3 Political Science

Ed note: Sorry about that, we get a little frenetic as the shadows grow longer

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Breast-milk substitutes in the developing world

Formula for disaster

by Kristina Stockwood
and Joe Heath

In 1976, Third World development groups initiated an international boycott of Nestlé, Swiss multinational, because of the company's aggressive promotion of infant formula throughout the developing world — a formula that was responsible for some of the 50,000 yearly infant deaths in the Third World.

While the boycott has stopped, distribution of infant formula in the Third World has not.

"The Politics of Breast-feeding" is being discussed across Canada this week, in an effort to promote awareness of the harm of infant formulas and to promote healthy, affordable ways of feeding children.

Yesterday, Margaret Kyenkya, the Infant Feeding Project Officer of UNICEF, spoke at McGill's Centre for Developing Area Studies as part of an international campaign to pressure federal governments to restrict the activities of the multi-national corporations responsible for the misleading promotion of baby formula across the globe.

"Huge percentages of children are dying of diarrhoea, and lack of breast-feeding means they are not protected from infections," she said. "Five million lives could be saved if we can promote breast-feeding."

Research in India and Canada found that infants fed artificially were twice as likely to contract respiratory infections and three times as likely to suffer from

diarrhoeal infections as infants who were breast-fed. These are the two leading causes of infant mortality.

"There is a decline in breast-feeding because of the promotion of breast-milk substitutes," said Kyenkya, "Not because of lack of education and more women entering the workforce."

"And that has a direct relation to increase in infant mortality," she said. Many of the multi-national corporations involved promote formula by offering free samples to mothers and hospitals. According to Kyenkya, if a baby is sustained for even a short while on formula, the mother may stop lactating.

Many mothers are then forced to purchase food for their babies at exorbitant prices. In Kenya, said Kyenkya, it costs 50 shillings per day to feed a baby formula, but only 8-12 shillings to feed both mother and child.

"If anything is given in the first week, it may interfere permanently. There should be no formula available, in hospitals, or homes," said Kyenkya. "If a baby is given even one bottle of formula in hospital, it may reduce the chances of successful breast-feeding by as much as 30 per cent."

For the child, the difference between breast milk and formula is the difference between life and death. According to Mary Mackey, of McGill's School of Dietetics, many women "start with formula, but they can't afford to continue, so they dilute the formula to extend it. The poorer population in Canada does the same thing."

As well, when free supplies are

available in a hospital, "a baby learns to suck on an artificial nipple, and that leads to breast rejection," said Kyenkya. "Bottles kill in our country. It doesn't matter what you put in it, the rubber attracts bacteria."

The Nestlé boycott was an attempt to solve these problems at their source.

"Nestlé was singled out because it was the biggest and most promoted company in Africa," said Kyenkya. "The information wasn't getting out until a report was published in 1973 called 'The Baby-Killers'. Then in 1974, Swiss students translated the report, calling it 'Nestlé kills babies', and Nestlé took them to court for defamation of character. This finally attracted media attention, and with the release of a film called 'The Baby Killers', led to the boycott of Nestlé." In North America, Nestlé products are also marketed under the name 'Carnation'.

The boycott was lifted two years ago, after promises from the company to stop marketing the formula. Said Kyenkya, "There is evidence that this is not true. Among other products, Nestlé produces an infant-milk formula that must be diluted with water," which is not readily available in the developing world, and is usually tainted with bacteria.

Even at its peak, the boycott had little impact on the developing world. In August 1987, *GEO* magazine reported that "Third World sale of baby milk had increased from \$600 million in 1978 to \$2 billion in 1983."

During the early boycott period,

the aggressive campaign conducted by the baby-food companies in the developing world came to the attention of the United Nations. From 1977 to 1979, the marketing and manufacturing processes of the multi-nationals, particularly Nestlé, were examined, and in 1981, the World Health Assembly adopted the "International Code of Marketing of Breast-Milk Substitutes."

"The code should have prompted each country to take action and interpret the code into legislation," said Kyenkya. "But that has not happened. Most countries have adopted parts of the code, but not concerning marketing practices."

The code calls for an end to advertisement of formula, distribution of misleading information, or free samples to homes and hospitals. The resolution was passed almost unanimously, the single no-vote coming from the United States, who objected to it, saying it "interfered with commercial freedom."

Many of the companies involved exert considerable over the government of developing nations. Kyenkya first became involved with the issue in Kenya, when she and six other women began a breast-feeding awareness campaign in local hospitals.

"We just wanted to go into the hospitals to help women who wanted to breastfeed, and immediately we were the focus of a lot of attention. Industry went right to the government and complained. We were allowed to operate if we didn't criticize

the industry, if we didn't make it a political issue," she said. According to Mackey, "Canada put a lot into the campaign for the code, but we haven't done much to support it. We still need to sensitize people and to put pressure on hospitals and the government to follow the guidelines." Canada has yet to adopt the code.

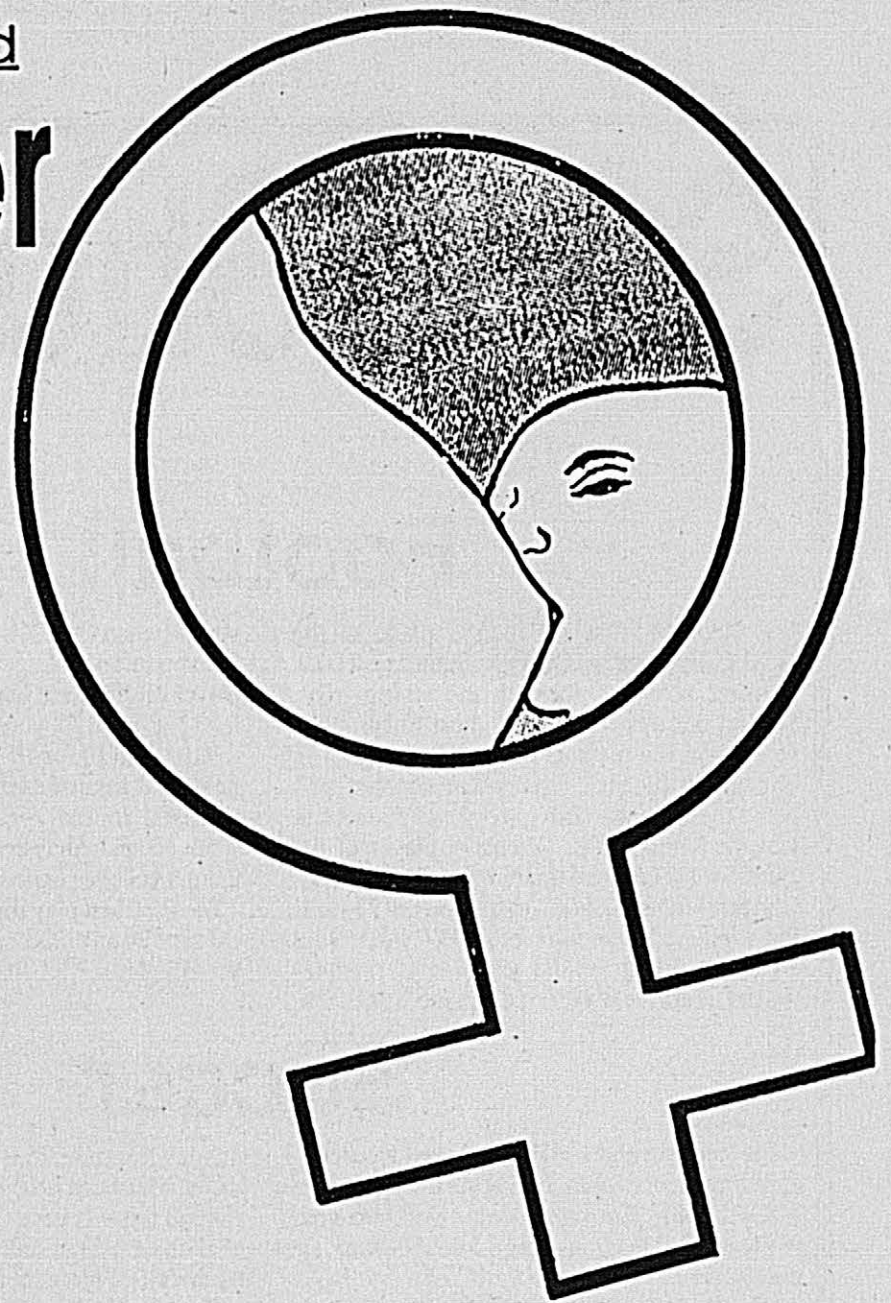
"Canada needs to adopt this code because mothers in Canada need protection, and because it sends a message to the rest of the world. It would assist in the international forum to show that since Canadian women want to help themselves, then (women in the developing world) should too," said Kyenkya.

"If you could influence your government to adopt the code, it would benefit the Third World," she said. "Health professionals must be protected from the misinformation they receive from textbooks," and companies like Nestlé and Mead Johnson who promote their products with pamphlets.

"Nestlé uses weaknesses within the international code to aim their campaign at health workers who are unaware of the code." They have taken the focus off baby formula and "diversified baby food products into sugar drinks made of glucose," said Kyenkya.

Also, "Big companies like Ross are involved in the planning of hospitals and the financing of research products," she said. "What do we do? We sell the health of our infants for the sake of research."

continued on page 6



Margaret Kyenkya spoke at McGill yesterday on the benefits of breast-feeding and the dangers of commercially prepared and marketed formula

Daily Photo—Andrew Fischer

SportShorts

Football

The Redmen clinched second place in the OQIFC by beating Queen's Saturday 21-10, bruising some of those homecoming egos. Second place is McGill's highest finish in six years, and the team is now ranked eighth in Canada. A recent Toronto Star coaches poll listed the Redmen fifth in terms of chances to win the Vanier Cup. Offensive player of the game for McGill was quarterback Bryan Fuller who threw one touchdown pass and ran 23 yards for another. He accumulated 437 yards total offence, passing for 171 yards on 12 completions. Defensive player of the game was defen-

sive lineman Paul Kerr with his solo tackle and his fourth quarterback sack in five games. Special teams player of the game was Daniel Wong who ran back four punts for 58 yards. He leads the team in punt returns with 14 for 48 yards. Star running back Mike Soles was injured during a 48 yard run, although he managed to run for 147 yards before that. His sprained ankle may keep him out of play for a while, though coaches expect him back soon.

The Redmen play the Ottawa GeeGee's Saturday, October 24 at 13h00. Ottawa is on a five game losing streak against McGill's three game winning streak.

Soccer

The Redmen blanked Bishop's last weekend 3-0, giving Kosta Kouremenos his third shutout in a row. Louis Konstantopoulos got two goals, while McGill leading scorer, John Hayward, got one.

The Redmen attempt to extend their 11-year regular season home undefeated streak to 41

Sunday, October 25 at 14h00 against Concordia.

The Martlets held on to first place with another shutout this weekend. Shana Hogan scored the lone goal against Concordia, and Lauren Sergio picked up the 1-0 shutout, her third of the year.

The Martlets host Sherbrooke Vert et Or Sunday, October 25 at 12h00.

Hockey

The Redmen burst more egos at Queen's on Saturday by coming from behind to win 7-6 in the season opener. With just over six minutes remaining, the Redmen burst ahead with three goals. Tim Iannone, voted both QUAA and CIAU athlete of the week, came up with four

goals, including the game winner.

The Redmen home opener has McGill hosting Royal Military College against the Redmen, Friday October 23 at 19h30. McGill plays at Plattsburgh State Saturday, October 24 at 19h30.

Basketball

The Redmen helped salvage Queen's ego by losing 80-69 last weekend. Top McGill scorer was Adrian Bak, with 21 points.

Redmen play alumni Saturday October 25 at 19h00 in the Currie Gym. Among those returning to play are Rhodes Scholar Willie Hinz (an all-star) and all-star Simon Onabowale.

The Martlets won the Québec Federation Tour-nament with three strong victories last weekend. They beat Montréal/Maison-neuve Seniors 88-33 on Friday, Ahuntsic 100-51 on Saturday, and John Abbot College 89-64 on Sunday.

The Martlets play at the Queen's Invitational Tournament Friday and Saturday October 23-24.

Women's Field Hockey

McGill hosted the OWIAA tournament over the weekend. The Martlets shutout Trent 1-0, but lost 5-0 to Laurentian on Saturday. They tied Carleton Sunday 1-1.

the OWIAA finals will be held in Ottawa this weekend.

Cross Country

McGill's Leslie Ogston, one of three McGill women who shone at the cross-country met last weekend, was voted QUAA Female Athlete of the Week. The women's team placed first overall, with strong single performances (2nd and 3rd place) from Manon Leblanc and Domenica Maciocca. The men's team placed second overall.

Miscellaneous

McGill's athletes have won 9 athlete of the Week Awards in the past 6 weeks, compared with 12 for the whole season last year.

The new weight room really is nifty! Included are two ergometers and four new bikes, not to mention lots of new machines. And yes, the air circulates, and there may soon be music piped in!

Safe Hallowe'en

The sun had just set. Shadows grew longer. Trees took weird shapes. Strangely dressed little people started moving about. Here and there lit carved pumpkins made faces to the drivers.

Suddenly a piece of darkness jumped in front of me and rolled under my wheels.

It was a 5-year-old, invisible little boy. He had tripped when he stepped on the tail of a long dark gray bed spread he was wearing on that Hallowe'en night.

Many children come out of Hallowe'en night unhappy or hurt and there is no reason for it.

Let us look at the problems.

First, the wearing of a bulky face mask makes breathing difficult, and the child's face gets hot and wet. Moreover, the sheer size of the mask creates huge blind spots for the child's vision.

Young Drivers of Canada advocates the using of make-up which solves both problems.

Secondly, the child is not visible. Bright colours, reflective material and a transparent bag, at the bottom of which parents place a lit mini flashlight, will make the child visible to drivers.

Thirdly, children often trip, fall and hurt themselves or get hurt.

Young Drivers thinks that knee high costumes would prevent most of the tripping.

Fourthly, children often cross the street anywhere, at any time.

Young Drivers of Canada thinks that children should "do" one side of the street, walking up against the traffic, cross at the intersection and "do" the other side, always walking up against the traffic.

Fifthly, children have been hurt by adults or teenagers.

Young Drivers advises that children should stick to their own district, go to houses where they know the people, only go to well lit houses, and never accept invitations to enter apartments.

Finally, in the past years, children have been given dangerous fruits and candies, so Young Drivers advises parents to provide their children with some candies that they can eat safely as they are trick-or-treating.

Once they are back home, sort out safe candies and fruits.

In order to help increase Hallowe'en safety, Young Drivers of Canada has prepared transparent Hallowe'en bags and a "Safety Tips" sheet that are available free to parents and Elementary School teachers.

You can pick up your bag and Safety Tips sheet downtown at 1118 St. Catherine West, Suite 405, or in the West Island at 189 Hymus, Suite 404 and at the McGill Daily, 3480 McTavish, rm B-17.

Jean-Pierre Plouffe

...formula for disaster

continued from page 5

Gene Donefer, Director of McGill International, "As professionals, it's our duty to give up grants for the sake of infant survival." At the time of the boycott, Nestlé opened up a Washington nutrition office to promote their interests through "disinformation," he said.

Last spring, the Fifth International Women and Health (IWH) conference, held in Costa Rica, encouraged governments to "adopt and implement legally enforceable national codes for the marketing of infant foods." They also called for "the revision of hospital practices to eliminate all routine bottle feeding and all donations of free supplies by companies."

The IWH recommends "that women receive social and legal support for breast-feeding and not be subjected to commercial pressure." Many companies still "idealize" formula, with billboards and pictures of "chubby, healthy" babies, according to Kyenkyia.

Large companies target a country even if it is economically depressed. If it recovers, they flood the market. Kyenkyia gave one example of Uganda in the early

eighties, when the sale of sugar to retailers was tied to the purchase of baby formula.

"Breast-feeding can be associated with a lack of economic means to do otherwise, so middle-class women often suffer the most," she said. Urbanization has led to a decrease in breast-feeding in part, and promoters of artificial products play on the desire for success that is associated with Western values.

In Africa, "So many of the cultural practices related to breast-feeding are good," said Kyenkyia, "but they have been wiped out by misinformation. Once the doctors said 'let's not treat these women as if they are stupid' they were surprised at how fast they learnt to take care of their kids." In North America, "There are more women doctors now who might encourage breast-feeding and there are mother-support groups that we don't have in Africa."

Kyenkyia said that both First and Third World women were precariously dependent on child care and other corporate "experts" who, as in the case of Nestlé's, often have ulterior motives for giving advice. She said, "we must liberate ourselves from 'experts' and deal with our children ourselves."

Ads may be placed through the Daily business office, room B-17, Student Union Building, 9am - 3pm. Deadline is 2pm two weeks prior to date of publication.

McGill students: \$3.00 per day; \$7.00 for 3 consecutive days; \$2.00 per day for more than 3 consecutive days. McGill faculty and staff: \$4.00 per day. **Exact change only, please.** Boxed ads are available at the cost of \$4.00 per ad / per day — no discounts on boxing.

The Daily assumes no financial responsibility for errors, or damage due to errors. Ad will re-appear free of charge upon request if information is incorrect due to our error. The Daily reserves the right not to print any classified ad.

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Equity legislation in dispute

TORONTO (CUP) — As the final wording for proposed amendments to the University of Toronto's faculty appointment policy is being hammered out, several professors are charging that the changes give an unfair advantage to women.

The U of T Faculty Association (UTFA) first proposed last May that the university establish a new hiring process designed to increase the number of women faculty members. In departments in which there is an imbalance between male and female faculty, the most qualified member of the under-represented sex would be hired unless the member of the other sex is "demonstrably better."

Michael Marrus, a history professor, said the policy introduces non-

academic criteria into a decision that should be based on academic qualifications. He said the new policy would, in fact, constitute reverse discrimination.

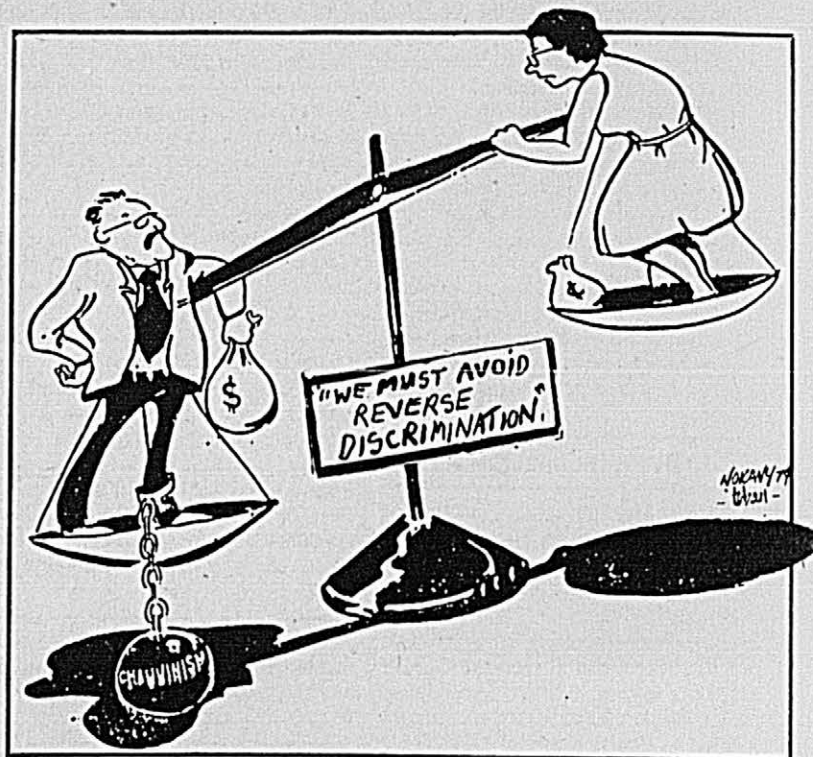
"We must hire women in every case unless the man is demonstrably better. What is really understood by 'demonstrably better' is that if you are going to hire a male candidate, he has to be proven to be considerably better. If that's the case, we are in an unfair situation," said Marrus.

But according to UTFA president Fred Wilson, the amendments are a response to what has become "systemic prejudice" in the university hiring practices. Women make up less than 20 per cent of the faculty members at Ontario universities.

"U of T has long had the ideal of hiring the best - where best means academically best," said Wilson. "That is supposed to mean that it's gender-blind. We know, in fact, that it has not been."

"Requiring people to give reasons (for their choice of candidate) is a way of asking them to reflect very carefully on the reasons they are giving. It is a provision to make the policy more fair than it is now."

Under the proposed policy, search committees must include members of both sexes, and when this is not possible, a non-voting "equity assessor" will be a part of the committee. This provision was made to combat sexual discrimination that is sometimes a factor in interviews.



Wilson said that search committees must complete a questionnaire on the applicants and their qualifications with much more pointed questions than in previous questionnaires.

The questions will be carefully constructed to reveal any subtle discrimination that might happen. Opponents have criticized this system for being excessively bureaucratic.

Marrus was quick to point out that opponents of the amendments are taking a stand against discrimina-

tion, not against women.

"I think it's extremely important to note that we who oppose the policy are not making a stand against women at U of T," he said. "On the contrary, I see myself standing for the principle of equality."

Although the faculty association has agreed in principle to the proposed amendments, they will not take effect until they are approved by the university's governing council.

National native organization

TORONTO (CUP) — A national organization of native university students may be the next step in fighting the recent withdrawal of federal funding for Indian education.

Gerry Trudeau, the national commissioner of indigenous affairs for the Canadian Federation of Students, said native students need to organize on a large scale to have more clout.

"We can speak as a whole, not just as one person from one university," said Trudeau.

Trudeau said so far in Ontario, only Lakehead, Laurentian, and Carlton universities and Algoma College have established campus native groups. He said at most universities there are not enough native students to establish ongoing support groups so the national or-

ganization will take a while to form.

"It's going to take a couple of years. It's not something you can do in a month or so," he said.

Trudeau conducted a seminar on problems unique to native university students at the Northern Ontario Students Conference held in Thunder Bay October 10-12.

He said that when native Indians and Inuit travel to a distant university to attend school, "they are not familiar with non-native ways and have just come from a reserve-type setting. There's no native association or people that they can talk to. They're just like foreign students."

Trudeau said of the estimated 12,000 native students enrolled in the federal government's post-secondary education assistance program, many will drop out because they are too isolated from their

native communities.

Meanwhile, the federal department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development has for the first time put an unexpected limit on funds for native education assistance, leaving native students across the country enrolled in courses they are unable to afford.

Bogus leaders tour Canada

MONTREAL (CUP) — A tour of Canada by Black South African officials has been denounced as a propaganda ploy by local anti-apartheid groups.

The three week long visit featuring a delegation of four members of the Lekoa regional city council was sponsored by South African business-people. The delegation came at the invitation of the Canadian Friends of South Africa Society (CFSAS), a Vancouver-based organization.

"These people are part of a massive propaganda campaign orchestrated by the South African embassy," said Adrian Archer, a member of the Concordia Students Against Apartheid. "They have no

credibility in the Black community."

"I have never even heard of these people before," said Lisa Hardin, a member of the McGill Southern African Committee. "It seems their requests run counter to what has been advocated by other Black leaders."

Calling the delegation's appeal for "greater understanding" between Canadians and South Africans "hogwash", Archer said that CFSAS has close ties with the South African regime.

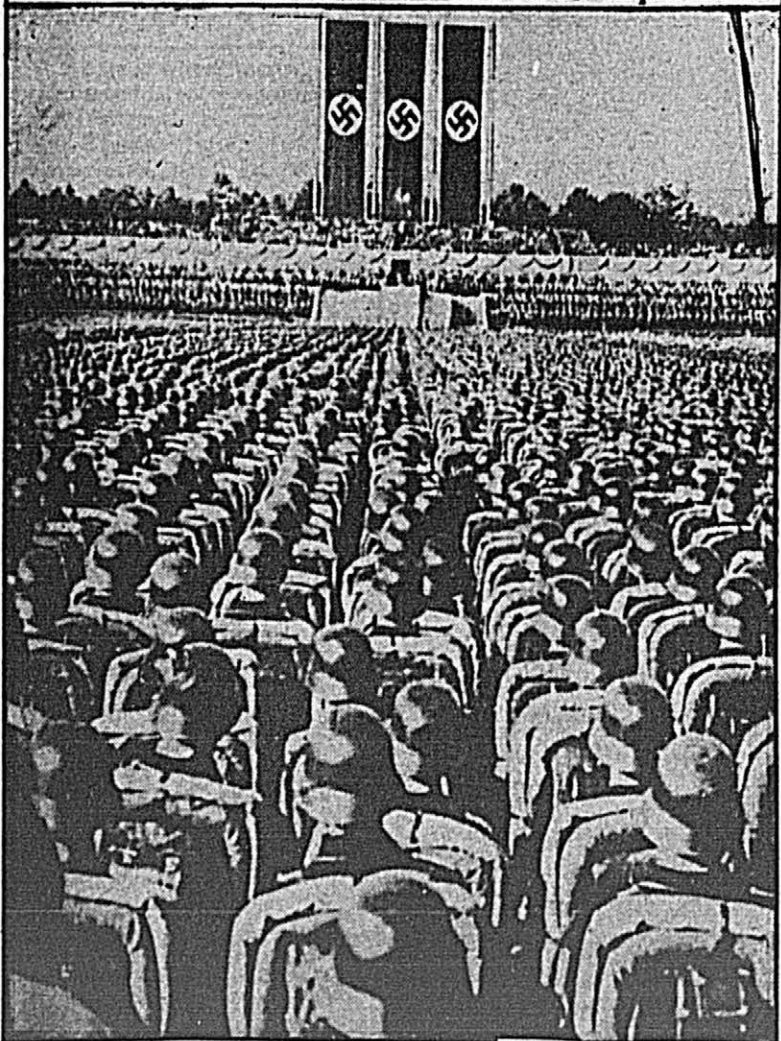
"The CFSAS was one of the organizers of last August's ten-day visit to South Africa by four Saskatchewan native leaders," said Archer.

"No attempt to pump up a few puppet leaders will bring peace to South Africa," he said. "They should be ashamed as Black men to be touring Canada misinforming people."

"Unfortunately, the South African government has more money than anti-apartheid groups to fund slick propaganda campaigns with brochures, pamphlets and touring visitors."

Referring to a statement by tour-member Esau Mahlatsi that "Great strides have already been made in the 'dismantlement of apartheid,'" Hardin said that "most changes are cosmetic, like letting Black people ride on buses, but the structure hasn't changed at all."

Er... on a point of order Mr. Speaker, ought we not to be addressing the question of violence in society in general, and on TV in particular



Daily Photo — Ron Fleischman

...neutral

continued from page 1

previously considered the issue will make a more concerted effort to use gender-neutral language after reading the letter.

Women's Union co-ordinator Jennifer Schacker agreed. "Ideally professors will realize that it is a matter of being aware of and sensitive to half the population of McGill — the women of McGill," she said.

Bush added that the Women's Union encourages students not to hesitate to speak to their professors about the issue.

"We hope now that students know we've sent the letter, if they

hear a professor using sexist language they'll catch him or her on it," she said.

A forum for professors and students to discuss the issue will be held at the end of the month by the Women's Union.

The letter is endorsed by the McGill Senate Committee on Women. Although even the federal government has guidelines for the elimination of sexist language in the civil service, McGill has no such policy.

A French version of the letter was sent to professors in the French Department.

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